Amendment to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 9, with the following replacement paragraphs:

The drug delivery device includes a substrate having a plurality of reservoirs, which contain the drug molecules for delivery. In one embodiment, the drug delivery module comprises a microchip drug delivery device. The substrate, reservoirs, reservoir caps, control circuitry, and power source are described at least in part herein and/or in U.S. Patents No. 5,797,898, No. 6,123,861, No. 6,551,838, No. 6,491,666, and No. 6,527,762, as well as U.S. Patent Application Publications No. 2002/0138067, No. 2002/0072784, No. 2002/0151776, and No. 2002/0107470.

In one embodiment, control of reservoir cap opening includes electro-thermal ablation techniques, as described in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/641,507, filed August 15, 2003, published as U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0121486, which is incorporated herein by reference. In electrothermal ablation, the device has a reservoir cap that (1) is positioned over a reservoir opening to block the opening until release or exposure of the reservoir contents is desired and that (2) functions as a heat generator. Electric current is used to provide local heating of the reservoir cap in an amount effective to rupture the reservoir cap, opening the reservoir. "Electrothermal ablation" refers to the rupture by an electrically-induced thermal shock that causes the reservoir cap structure to fracture, and/or to a loss of structural integrity of the reservoir cap due to a phase change, (e.g., melting or vaporization), either or both of which are caused by the generation of heat within the reservoir cap as a result of electric current flowing through the reservoir cap. While not being bound to any theory, the heating causes the reservoir cap to degrade by melting (or vaporizing), thermal shock, and/or a mismatch in the coefficient of thermal expansion, thereby displacing the reservoir cap from over the reservoir and/or creating an aperture through the reservoir cap. This activation mechanism does not depend on a separate resistive heater element, for example, attached to an outer surface of a reservoir. (This rupture process is analogous to the process by which a conventional simple electrical fuse heats and then disintegrates (e.g., burns up) upon passage of an excessive amount of electrical current through it.) As used herein, the term "local heating" in reference to the reservoir cap refers to a significant temperature rise, which is local to the reservoir cap (e.g., the midpoint of the reservoir cap could be the hottest point). This temperature rise results from two phenomena: the heat generation and the heat loss occurring in the device. The local heating and rupturing typically occurs very quickly, on the order of 10 to 50 µs, which allows little heat to pass into the surrounding environment or into the reservoir contents, thereby minimizing any temperature increase in the environment surrounding the reservoir or limiting any temperature increase to the region immediately surrounding the reservoir cap.